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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,752		09/17/2003	Tohru Den	03500.014806.1	3824
5514	7590	09/03/2004		EXAMINER	
	FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO DIAMOND, ALAN D				
30 ROCKEF NEW YORK				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,			1753	

DATE MAILED: 09/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Offi	Action Comments	10/663,752	DÉN, TOHRU	\bigcirc			
Οπισε	Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Alan Diamond	1753				
The MAIL Period for Reply	ING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addres	s			
THE MAILING C - Extensions of time n after SIX (6) MONTH - If the period for reply - If NO period for reply - Failure to reply within Any reply received b	STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 dS from the mailing date of this communication. It is specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we in the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, by the Office later than three months after the mailing adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this commur D (35 U.S.C.§ 133).	nication.			
Status							
1)⊠ Responsiv	ve to communication(s) filed on 26 Ju	lv 2004					
2a)⊠ This action		action is non-final.	•				
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	accordance with the practice under E						
Disposition of Clair	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
_	2 and 44-50 is/are pending in the app	olication					
	above claim(s) is/are withdraw						
	is/are allowed.	ii iioiii oonoideration.					
·	<u>2 and 44-50</u> is/are rejected.						
	is/are objected to.						
	are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers		,					
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	cation is objected to by the Examiner		v the Evenine				
	g(s) filed on <u>26 July 2004</u> is/are: a)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•				
	ay not request that any objection to the d	J. ,	(/-	4047.5			
	nt drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the correction is objected to by the Exa						
		ummer, Note the attached Office	Action of form PTO-15	02.			
Priority under 35 U.	.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowled	gment is made of a claim for foreign p	oriority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b)[] Some * c)□ None of:						
1.∐ Cert	ified copies of the priority documents	have been received.					
	ified copies of the priority documents		on No. <u>09/665,983</u> .				
	ies of the certified copies of the priorit			е			
	ication from the International Bureau		_				
* See the atta	ched detailed Office action for a list o	f the certified copies not received	d.				
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of Reference		4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)				
	son's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Dat 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te stent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate	6) Other:					
I.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)	Office Acti	on Summary Part	t of Paper No./Mail Date 083	312004			

DETAILED ACTION

Comments

- 1. The objection to Figure 6 has been overcome by Applicant's amendment thereof.
- 2. The prior art rejections of claim 42 and its dependent claims over each of Stirn et al, Gibbons, Maruyama et al, Chu, Tanner, JP '957, and JP '644 have been overcome by Applicant's amendment of claim 42 so as to require that the acicular crystals comprise a metal oxide. None of these references teaches or suggest the use of metal oxide acicular crystals. Likewise, neither of these references teaches or suggests the Cul or NiO acicular crystals in new claim 49. Maruyama et al is the closest with respect to new claim 50 since it teaches that its grains have a maximum bottom diameter of about 1 μm and a minimum height of about 50 nm (see col. 1, lines 48-66). However, Maruyama et al never teaches or suggests an aspect ratio of 10 or more. Indeed, the aspect ratios in Maruyama et al's Embodiments 1 to 4 at cols. 7 to 10 are well below the instant aspect ratio lower limit of 10.
- 3. The provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection over copending application Serial No. 10/101,462 is now moot in view of the cancellation of claims 17 and 18 in said copending application. The claims in said copending application are now claims 19-27 which are drawn to a process that does not teach or suggest the instantly claimed photoelectric conversion device.

Double Patenting

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11

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F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 42 and 44-50 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-53 of U.S. Patent No. 6,649,824. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because, as seen in claim 1 of said patent, either of the charge transfer layers of the photoelectric conversion device can comprise acicular crystals that are metal oxide. The claims of said patent recite "a light absorption layer" exiting between the charge transfer layers, but do not specifically recite that the light absorption layer contains a semiconductor. However, the term "a light absorption layer" encompasses any known light absorption material for photoelectric conversion devices, such as a semiconductor light absorption material, as here claimed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a known semiconductor light absorption layer for the light absorption layer in the claims of said patent because the term "a light absorption layer" in the claims of said patent encompasses any known light absorption material for photoelectric conversion devices, such as a semiconductor light absorption material.

Response to Arguments

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- 6. Applicant's arguments filed July 26, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
- 7. Applicant argues that Den et al (U.S. 6,649,824) does not teach or suggest the instant requirement that the light absorption region is a semiconductor. However, this argument is not deemed to be persuasive because the Examiner maintains that the term "a light absorption layer" in the claims of Den et al encompasses any known light absorption material for photoelectric conversion devices, such as a semiconductor light absorption material, as here claimed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a known semiconductor light absorption layer for the light absorption layer in the claims of Den et al because the term "a light absorption layer" in the claims of said patent encompasses any known light absorption material for photoelectric conversion devices, such as a semiconductor light absorption material.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alan Diamond whose telephone number is 571-272-1338. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 5:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alan Diamond Primary Examiner Art Unit 1753

Alan Diamond August 31, 2004